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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO		
10/734,544	12/12/2003	Andrew S. Kim	1650-10	9711		
7590 03/23/2006			EXAM	INER		
Galgano & Burke 300 Rabro Drive, Suite 35			SHEEHAN, JOHN P			
Hauppauge, N			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
			1742	1742		
		1742				

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary		Application	on No.	Applicant(s) KIM ET AL.					
		10/734,54	14						
		Examiner		Art Unit					
		John P. S	heehan	1742					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply									
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).									
Status									
 Responsive to communication(s) filed on This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 									
Disposition of CI	aims								
4a) Of th 5)⊠ Claim(s) 6)⊠ Claim(s) 7)□ Claim(s)	1-6 is/are pending in the application e above claim(s) is/are with 1-3 is/are allowed. 4-6 is/are rejected is/are objected to are subject to restriction an	drawn from co							
Application Pape	rs								
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 13 December 2004 is/are: a) ☑ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.									
Priority under 35	U.S.C. § 119								
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.									
	person's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) dosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate	O-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 3. Claims 4 to 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
 - In claim 4, line 6, it is recited that the claimed rare earth-iron-boron alloy powder contains "R-fluoride as a R-rich phase", that is, claim 4 requires the presence of fluorine. However, in the last two lines of claim 4, fluorine is listed as an optional element. In view of this inconsistency in claims 4 to 6, it is not clear whether or not fluorine is necessarily present in the claimed product.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 4 to 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hirota et al. (Hirota, US Patent Application Publication 2003/0106614 A1).

Hirota teaches a rare earth-iron-boron alloy composition that overlaps the rare earth-iron-boron alloy composition recited in claims 4 to 6 (page 4, paragraph 0035). Hirota's method of making the disclosed alloy powder comprises melting a rare earth-iron-boron alloy and rare earth-iron-boron alloy scrap or sludge with a flux (page 3, paragraphs 0025 and 0026) wherein the flux is disclosed as including rare earth fluorides (page 3, paragraph 0027). Thus, Hirota's alloy composition overlaps the alloy recited in the instant claims and is made by a process using the same starting materials.

Hirota and the claims differ in that Hirota does not teach the exact same alloy composition as recited in the instant claims and is silent with respect to the alloy structure as recited in the instant claims.

However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have considered the invention to have been obvious because the alloy taught by the reference has a composition that overlaps the alloy composition recited in the instant

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claims and therefore is considered to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, In re Malagari, 182 USPQ 549 and MPEP 2144.05. Further, in view of the fact that the alloy taught by the reference is made from the same starting material as applicants use to make the instantly claimed alloy powder, the alloy taught by the reference would be expected to posses all the same properties as recited in the instant claims, In re Best, 195 USPQ, 430 and MPEP 2112.01.

"Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established, In re Best, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not.' In re Spada,15 USPQ2d 655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the prima facie case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed product. In re Best,195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977)." see MPEP 2112.01.

Allowable Subject Matter

- 7. Claims 1 to 3 allowed.
- 8. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Regarding claims 1 to 3, none of the references alone or in combination teach or suggest a process comprising comminuting anisotropic sintered magnets or scraps thereof, mixing the resulting powder with 1 to 10 wt% of a rare earth fluoride and thermally treating the resulting mixed powders at a temperature in the range of 500-1100°C in a vacuum or an inert atmosphere thereby producing anisotropic rare earth-iron-boron alloy powders.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John P. Sheehan whose telephone number is (571) 272-1249. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F (6:45-4:30) Second Monday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

> John P. Sheehan **Primary Examiner**

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jps